

IV - SECURITY COUNCIL

In addition to the five Permanent Members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—the Security Council in 1998 was composed of Bahrain, Brazil, Costa Rica, Gabon, Gambia, Japan, Kenya, Portugal, Slovenia, and Sweden. The following table summarizes the activity of the Security Council for the year, and compares it with the previous 10 years.

Year	Meetings	Resolutions Considered	Resolutions Adopted	U.S. Vetoes	Presidential Statements
1998	116	73	73	0	38
1997	117	57	54	2	57
1996	114	59	57	1	49
1995	130	67	66	1	63
1994	160	78	77	0	82
1993	171	95	93	0	88
1992	129	74	74	0	94
1991	53	42	42	0	21
1990	69	40	37	2	14
1989	69	25	20	5	17
1988	55	26	20	6	8

The Security Council in 1998 continued to be heavily engaged in the international community's efforts to resolve conflicts. The Council's attention was focused heavily on Africa (38 of the 73 resolutions considered), the former Yugoslavia (12 resolutions), and the Middle East (11 resolutions). The Council also adopted resolutions on Afghanistan, Cyprus, Georgia, Haiti, India/Pakistan, and Tajikistan. The Council also issued a number of presidential statements, largely on the same subjects and in the same proportion as the resolutions. Less formal than Council resolutions, presidential statements are consensus documents issued by the Council President on behalf of the members. All were endorsed by the United States. Because no votes are taken on presidential statements, they are not summarized in this report on voting in the United Nations but will be treated in the report on U.S. Participation in the United Nations for 1998.

Council resolutions on peacekeeping are summarized in the following paragraphs. Each resolution is described in more detail later in this section.

AFRICA

Africa Working Group: The Council in May established a working group of all Council members for six months to review recommendations in the Secretary General's report related to the maintenance of peace and security in Africa and to submit proposals for action for the Council to consider in September 1998. In September the Council encouraged states to consider the adoption of legislation making the violation of arms embargoes a criminal offense, asked the Council's sanctions committees to include sections on implementation of arms embargoes in their annual reports, encouraged such committees to work with regional and subregional organizations to improve monitoring of arms embargoes, and expressed a willingness to consider measures to assist in the implementation of arms embargoes, including inquiries into arms trafficking routes and the deployment of monitors at borders and other points of entry. Also in September, the Council urged the Secretary General to help the Organization of African Unity (OAU) establish an early warning system and strengthen its conflict management center. The Council also invited the Secretary General to help establish logistics assessment teams in the OAU and subregional organizations in Africa, and recommended other conflict resolution measures. In November the Council reaffirmed the principles of international refugee law and called on African states, with help from the international community, to keep refugee camps at some distance from frontiers, to separate refugees from non-refugees, and to ensure the security and civilian and humanitarian character of the camps. Also, it recommended various measures to combat illicit arms flows to and in Africa.

Angola: The Council in January extended the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) to April 30, 1998, including a military task force of up to 1,045 military personnel, and asked the Secretary General to report by March 13 on implementation of obligations by the parties, with recommendations on reconfiguration of MONUA after April 30. In March the Council urged the parties, especially the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), to implement their obligations under the various agreements reached. It endorsed the Secretary General's recommendation that gradual downsizing of the military component of MONUA be resumed before April 30, with withdrawal of most units by July 1, 1998. It also decided to increase gradually the number of civilian police observers to assist the parties and to facilitate the training of Angolan police. It asked the Secretary General to make recommendations on the UN presence after April 30, including the exit strategy and expected termination date of MONUA, and on UN follow-on activities to consolidate the peace process and assist in the recovery of Angola. At the end of April, the Council extended MONUA to June 30, 1998. It condemned UNITA for attacks on MONUA personnel. It noted steps taken by UNITA regarding some of its obligations and reaffirmed its readiness to review the sanctions against UNITA. It endorsed deployment of additional

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civilian police observers. It also expressed the intention to decide by June 30 on the mandate, size, and structure of MONUA or a follow-on UN presence after that date. In June the Council condemned UNITA for failure to meet its obligations. It demanded that UNITA cooperate in the immediate extension of state administration throughout the country, complete its demilitarization, and stop attacking MONUA and other personnel. It encouraged the Angolan Government to make use of UNITA personnel in areas to which state administration is extended, asked the Secretary General to redeploy MONUA personnel to facilitate extension of state administration, and called upon UNITA to cooperate in this regard. The Council also decided to establish a freeze on UNITA's funds and financial resources abroad, to ban most official contact with UNITA in areas to which state administration had not been extended, prohibit import from Angola of diamonds not controlled through the Angolan Government's Certificate of Origin regime, prohibit sale of mining equipment or services, and prohibit sale of transportation equipment or services. The freeze on assets and the other restrictions were to take effect on June 25, 1998, if UNITA did not comply with its obligations by June 23. The Council held forth the prospect of lifting these and earlier sanctions if UNITA complied, and the prospect of additional sanctions if it did not. On June 24, the Council delayed these additional sanctions on UNITA until July 1, 1998, the date on which they finally took effect. On June 29, the Council extended the mandate of MONUA to August 15, 1998. It also decided to resume withdrawal of MONUA's military component as soon as conditions permitted, and to reconsider deployment of the additional civilian police observers authorized in April. It demanded that UNITA stop its attacks on MONUA and other personnel, and called on both parties not to lay new mines. In August the Council extended the mandate of MONUA to September 15, 1998, welcomed the Secretary General's decision to send a special envoy to Angola to assess the situation and advise on a possible course of action, and asked the Secretary General to make recommendations by August 31, 1998, on the future UN role in Angola. In September the Council extended the mandate of MONUA for one month, to October 15, 1998. It stated that failure of the UNITA leadership to comply with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol was the primary cause of the impasse in the peace process and the current crisis in Angola. The Council demanded complete demilitarization of UNITA's forces, full cooperation by UNITA in extension of state administration, withdrawal by UNITA from territories it occupied through military action, and transformation of UNITA into a genuine political party. In October the Council again called on UNITA to demilitarize its forces, withdraw from territories it had reoccupied, and cooperate with extension of state administration. The Council extended the mandate of MONUA to December 3, 1998, and asked the Secretary General to continue to adjust MONUA's deployment and force structure in accordance with security conditions. It also asked for an investigation by the chairman of the sanctions committee of reported UNITA violations of Security Council sanctions, and it asked the Secretary General for a report on the future UN role in Angola, with

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recommendations on improving implementation of sanctions against UNITA. In December the Council, reiterating its call on UNITA to comply with its agreed obligations, extended the mandate of MONUA to February 26, 1999. It also asked the Secretary General to make recommendations by January 15 on the future UN role in Angola and on the future force structure of MONUA. At the end of December, the Council deplored the lack of cooperation with search and rescue efforts following the crash of a UN plane in Angola. It called for assistance of the Angolan parties and for an international investigation, and expressed its intention to assess compliance with its demand for cooperation by January 11, 1999.

Central African Republic: The Council in February extended to March 16 its authorization for the use of force by the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB) to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel. It also asked the Secretary General to make recommendations regarding establishment, after March 16, of a UN peacekeeping operation in the Central African Republic. On March 16 the Council extended MISAB's authorization to March 27 and affirmed that it would decide by then on establishment of a UN peacekeeping operation in the country. On March 27 the Council extended the MISAB authorization to April 15. It also established the UN Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) from April 15, for an initial period of three months, with a military component not to exceed 1,350 personnel. It gave MINURCA a mandate to help maintain security and stability, law and order, and protection of key installations in Bangui; supervise and monitor the disarmament exercise; ensure security and freedom of movement of UN personnel; assist in training and capacity-building for the national police; and support national electoral bodies regarding the electoral code and plans for legislative elections. In July the Council extended MINURCA to October 25, 1998. In October the Council welcomed the announcement that legislative elections would be held in November and December. It expanded the mandate of MINURCA to include support for the elections, including providing secure transport for the observers. It also extended the mandate of MINURCA to February 28, 1999, with the intention to terminate it on that date.

Ethiopia/Eritrea: The Council in June condemned the use of force in the border dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea, urged a peaceful settlement and confidence-building measures, supported mediation efforts by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and asked the Secretary General to provide technical support to the parties to assist in the delimitation and demarcation of their common border.

Guinea-Bissau: In late December the Council welcomed the agreements reached by the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the military junta on a cease-fire, establishment of a government of national unity, holding of elections, withdrawal of foreign troops, and deployment of an interposition force

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by the Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). It approved implementation by the interposition force of its mandate, and affirmed that it may be required to take action to ensure its security and freedom of movement.

Kenya/Tanzania: The Council in August condemned the terrorist bomb attacks in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam on August 7, called for assistance to the investigations to apprehend the perpetrators and bring them to justice, and called on all states to adopt measures for prevention of terrorism and punishment of its perpetrators.

Rwanda: The Council in early April reactivated the arms flow commission to monitor arms sales in the Great Lakes region of Africa, and it called upon all countries in the region to ensure that their territory not be used as a base for armed groups to launch attacks. At the end of April, the Council decided to establish a third trial chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and urged the Tribunal to continue to make its work more efficient. At the end of September, the Council nominated 18 judges for the Tribunal. From the 18 nominees, the General Assembly in November elected 9 judges for the three chambers.

Sierra Leone: The Council in March, following the return to Sierra Leone of its democratically elected president, terminated the oil embargo established in 1997. In April it welcomed the efforts of the president to restore peace, reestablish effective administration and democracy, and embark on the task of reconstruction. It authorized deployment of up to 10 UN military liaison and security advisory personnel to assist in designing a disarmament plan. In June the Council terminated the remaining provisions of the 1997 travel, oil, and arms embargo, and, because of continued resistance to the authority of the legitimate government, it then imposed an arms embargo on nongovernmental forces in Sierra Leone, but specifically exempted the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) from the embargo. The Council also imposed travel restrictions on leading members of the former military junta and of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF). In July, the Council established the UN Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) for a six-month period, to January 13, 1999, with up to 70 military observers, a medical unit, and civilian support staff. It gave UNOMSIL a mandate to monitor the security situation, disarmament and demobilization of former combatants, ECOMOG's role in collecting and destroying arms, and respect for international humanitarian law. The Council also mandated the Special Representative of the Secretary General, with an augmented civilian staff, to advise the Government of Sierra Leone and local police officials on police practice, training, recruitment, respect for standards of policing in democratic societies, and reform and restructuring of the police force, as well as to report on violations of human rights and assist the Government of Sierra Leone in its efforts to address the country's human rights needs.

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Western Sahara: The Council in January approved deployment of the engineering unit required for demining activities. It also approved additional administrative staff to support deployment of military personnel. It expressed the intention to consider deploying additional military and civilian police for the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) when the voter identification process reaches a stage that makes their deployment essential. In April the Council extended the mandate of MINURSO to July 20, 1998, with the view that it would complete its identification tasks by that time. The Council asked the Secretary General to report every 30 days on implementation of the Settlement Plan and on the viability of the MINURSO mandate. In July the Council extended MINURSO for two months, to September 21, 1998, called for prompt conclusion of status-of-forces agreements to facilitate deployment of MINURSO-formed military units, and called for lifting of restrictions on MINURSO aircraft and on passengers whose travel MINURSO determines to be of assistance to fulfillment of its mandate. In September the Council extended the mandate of MINURSO for one month, to October 31, 1998. It welcomed the engagement of the Secretary General's personal envoy with the parties to help implement the Settlement Plan, called for the prompt conclusion of status-of-forces agreements to facilitate deployment of MINURSO-formed military units, and asked the Secretary General to report to the Council on the continuing viability of the MINURSO mandate. In October the Council extended the MINURSO mandate to December 17, 1998. It welcomed the Secretary General's report, and called on the parties to agree to the proposals therein by mid-November. It supported MINURSO's intention to publish the provisional list of voters in the referendum by December 1, increased the staff of the Identification Commission, and asked the Secretary General for a progress report by December 11, 1998. In December the Council again extended the mandate of MINURSO, to January 31, 1999.

EASTERN EUROPE

Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Council in May authorized an increase of 30 monitors in the International Police Task Force (IPTF), to a total authorized strength of 2,057. It also agreed to consider the matter of funding court monitoring programs led by the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH). In June the Council extended the multinational stabilization force (SFOR) for one year, and extended the mandate of UNMIBH, which includes the IPTF, to June 21, 1999. In July the Council approved establishment by UNMIBH of a program to monitor and assess the court system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as part of an overall program of legal reform under the Office of the High Representative.

Croatia: The Council in January authorized UN military observers (UNMOP) to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka penin-

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sula to July 15, 1998, and urged the parties to take concrete steps toward a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka. In July the Council extended UNMOP's monitoring mandate to January 15, 1999, calling on the parties to reduce tensions, improve security, cease violations of the demilitarization regime, ensure the safety of the UN military observers, and implement their normalization agreement.

Georgia: The Council in January extended the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) to July 31, 1998. It asked the Secretary General to submit a report in April on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, with recommendations on the nature of the future UN presence. In July the Council again extended the UNOMIG mandate, to January 31, 1999. It called on the parties to observe the cease-fire signed on May 25, 1998, to permit the return of refugees and displaced persons, and to reach a peaceful political settlement. It condemned the acts of violence against UNOMIG personnel, the renewed laying of mines, and the attacks on peacekeepers of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

(The Former Yugoslav Republic of) Macedonia: The Council in July authorized an increase in the troop strength of the UN Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) up to 1,050, and it extended UNPREDEP's mandate to February 28, 1999, including to deter threats and prevent clashes, to monitor the border areas, and to report any developments that could pose a threat to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro): The Council in March established an arms embargo on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY). It called upon the FRY and the Kosovo Albanian community to discuss the political status of Kosovo, suggesting that the solution should be based on the territorial integrity of the FRY and an enhanced status for Kosovo that would include a substantially greater degree of autonomy and meaningful self-administration. The Council also called upon the Kosovo Albanian leadership to condemn all terrorist action. In May the Council established a third trial chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), to be composed of three judges to be elected as soon as possible. In August the Council forwarded to the General Assembly nine nominations for the three judgeships. In September the Council called for a cease-fire. It demanded that parties enter into a dialogue toward a negotiated political solution to the Kosovo issue, and take steps to avert the impending humanitarian catastrophe. It demanded that the FRY cease all action by its security forces affecting the civilian population, and insisted that the Kosovo Albanian leadership condemn all terrorist action. It welcomed the establishment of the Kosovo Diplomatic Observer Mission (KDOM), an international monitoring mechanism. In October the Council endorsed the verification agreements reached on October 15-16 in Belgrade with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and demanded full implementa-

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tion by the FRY. It called again on the Kosovo Albanian leadership to end all terrorist attacks, demanded cooperation by the parties with international efforts to avert the impending humanitarian catastrophe, and underlined the FRY's responsibility to allow the safe return of refugees and displaced persons. In November the Council condemned the FRY's failure to arrest and turn over to ICTY the three individuals indicted in connection with the massacre in Vukovar in November 1991.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Haiti: The Council in November extended the UN Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) to November 30, 1999. It expressed the intention not to extend MIPONUH beyond that date, and asked the Secretary General to make recommendations on a transition to other forms of international assistance.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan: The Council in August called for a cessation of hostilities and a resumption of negotiations, with the aim of creating a broad-based and fully representative government. It called on other states not to participate in military operations in Afghanistan and to end the supply of arms and ammunition to parties to the conflict. It condemned attacks on UN personnel, condemned the capture of the Iranian Consulate General in Mazar-e-Sharif, expressed concern about the fate of missing Iranian diplomats, and demanded that the parties ensure safe passage of the Iranian nationals out of Afghanistan. It asked the Secretary General to investigate alleged mass killings of prisoners of war and civilians as well as ethnically based forced displacement of large groups of people. The Council also urged an end to discrimination against girls and women, demanded that the factions refrain from harboring and training terrorists, and demanded that they halt illegal drug activities. In December the Council expressed strong support for the efforts of the Secretary General's Special Envoy, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi. It called on the Taliban to cooperate in an investigation of the deaths of the Iranian diplomats at the Consulate General in Mazar-e-Sharif. It supported the Secretary General's proposal to establish a civil affairs unit in the UN Special Mission to Afghanistan to monitor the human rights situation. The Council demanded that the Taliban stop providing sanctuary for international terrorists. It also expressed readiness to consider imposition of measures if necessary to achieve implementation of the demands in its resolutions.

Cyprus: The Council in late June extended the mandate of the UN Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to December 31, 1998. It also expressed full support for the Secretary General's good offices mission, and called upon

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the parties to resume their direct dialogue, create a climate of reconciliation, and avoid such actions as expansion of military forces and armaments that might increase tension. The Council also reaffirmed its position that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a single sovereignty that excludes union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession. In late December the Council extended the mandate of UNFICYP to June 30, 1999. It welcomed the establishment of a new civil affairs branch in UNFICYP. And it endorsed the initiative of the Secretary General on a program of work by his Deputy Special Representative and the parties to reduce tensions and promote progress toward peace.

India/Pakistan: The Council in early June condemned the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan in May, endorsed the joint communique issued by the Council's five Permanent Members on June 4, demanded that India and Pakistan refrain from further tests, urged their restraint to prevent aggravation of the situation, urged them to resume their dialogue in order to remove tensions and find solutions to outstanding issues such as Kashmir, and called on them to stop their nuclear weapon development programs. The Council encouraged other states to prevent export of nuclear weapon materials and technology to India and Pakistan, expressed grave concern about the negative effect of the nuclear tests on peace and stability in South Asia, reaffirmed its commitment to the international nuclear non-proliferation regime, which the nuclear tests had seriously threatened, and urged India and Pakistan to become non-nuclear parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

Iraq: The Council in February extended the oil-for-food humanitarian program of Resolution 986 for another six months, with the amount of oil exports set at \$5.256 billion. It asked the Secretary General to (a) submit a report with proposals for funding the electricity sector, the situation of which was extremely grave, (b) submit studies on essential humanitarian needs in Iraq, including necessary improvements in infrastructure, (c) establish a group of experts to help determine whether Iraq was able to export oil in the above amount, and (d) prepare a report on Iraqi production and transportation capacity. The Council expressed a willingness to authorize export of the necessary equipment to enable Iraq to increase its exports of petroleum products. In early March the Council endorsed the Secretary General's memorandum of understanding of February 23 with the Government of Iraq regarding access by the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to sites for inspection of programs of weapons of mass destruction. Later in March, the Council rolled over the estimated \$400 million shortfall in Iraqi oil exports for the first 90 days of the 180-day oil-for-food period to the second 90 days. In June the Council authorized states to export to Iraq the necessary parts and equipment to enable Iraq to increase the export of petroleum and petroleum products in quantities sufficient to produce the sum of \$5.256 billion authorized in February. It also eliminated the previous

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requirement for a rewrite of the distribution plan every six months, thereby saving time, expense, disruption, and excuses for delay. In September the Council, in response to Iraq's decision not to cooperate with UNSCOM, suspended its periodic reviews of the sanctions imposed on Iraq until cooperation is resumed. In early November the Council condemned Iraq's decision to cease cooperation with UNSCOM and to restrict the work of the IAEA. In late November it renewed the oil-for-food program for another 180 days.

Libya: The Council in August welcomed the U.S. and UK initiative for the trial of the two persons charged with the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 before a Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands and invited the Secretary General to nominate international observers to attend the trial. It reaffirmed that the sanctions imposed in 1992 and 1993 would be suspended if the two accused appeared for trial and the Libyan Government satisfied the French judicial authorities regarding the bombing of UTA flight 772. The Council expressed the intention to consider additional sanctions if the two accused did not appear for trial.

Middle East: The Council, in January and again in July, extended the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), first to July 31, 1998, and then to January 31, 1999. In May and November, the Council extended the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Syrian Golan Heights, first to November 30, 1998, and then to May 31, 1999.

Tajikistan: The Council in May extended the mandate of the UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) for six months, to November 15, 1998, and, in November, extended it to May 15, 1999. The Council condemned the renewed fighting in violation of the cease-fire. It also called on the parties to implement their peace agreement, create conditions for holding elections, and ensure the safety of international personnel. It condemned the murder of four members of UNMOT, and urged the Government of Tajikistan to bring those responsible to justice.

RESOLUTIONS

Substantive resolutions formally addressed by the Security Council in 1998 are listed and described below. They are organized by topic. Each listing provides the number of the resolution, date of the vote, results (Yes/No/Abstain), with the U.S. vote indicated, and a summary description. The descriptions, which include key elements of the resolutions, are composed of excerpts from the resolution language; "Security Council" is the subject of the verbs. The U.S. position, drawing on the statement made by the U.S. delegate when the resolution was adopted, is given in the paragraph following the resolution description. Because this statement gives the U.S. view and reasoning at the time the resolution was adopted, many of the verbs are in the present tense.

AFGHANISTAN

S/Res/1193

August 28

15(US)-0-0

Demands that the factions stop fighting, resume negotiations, and cooperate to create a representative government; reiterates that outside interference in Afghanistan should cease, and calls upon all states to prohibit their military personnel from participating in military operations in Afghanistan and to end the supply of arms and ammunition to all parties to the conflict; calls on neighboring and other states to intensify efforts under the aegis of the United Nations to bring the parties to a negotiated settlement; reaffirms support of the UN Special Mission to Afghanistan and the Secretary General's special envoy in facilitating the political process toward national reconciliation and a lasting political settlement; condemns the attacks on UN personnel in the Taliban-held territories, and calls upon the Taliban to investigate these crimes and keep the United Nations informed; demands that all Afghan factions, and in particular the Taliban, ensure the safety of UN and other international personnel; condemns the capture of the Consulate General of Iran in Mazar-e-Sharif, and demands that the parties, in particular the Taliban, ensure safe passage out of Afghanistan of the personnel of the Consulate General and other Iranian nationals missing in Afghanistan; urges all factions to facilitate the work of the international humanitarian organizations; appeals to all states, UN organizations, and others to resume providing humanitarian assistance to all in need of it in Afghanistan as soon as the situation on the ground permits; expresses readiness to call for assistance in reconstruction of Afghanistan after achievement of a lasting peaceful solution of the Afghan conflict and return of refugees and displaced persons; asks the Secretary General to continue investigations into alleged mass killings of prisoners of war and civilians as well as ethnically based forced displacement of large groups and other forms of mass persecution; urges the Afghan factions to put an end to discrimination against girls and women and to other violations of human rights; and demands that the Afghan factions refrain from harboring and training terrorists and halt illegal drug activities.

The U.S. Government supported the resolution and emphasized that no faction in Afghanistan can impose its will on the entire country through military action. A lasting settlement can be achieved only by establishing a representative and broad-based, multi-ethnic government. The Afghan factions should work with the United Nations, in particular Special Envoy Brahimi, to reach this goal. The factions should also facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and work to protect the human rights of all Afghans. The United States is particularly concerned about the women and girls of Afghanistan, who are subject to systematic discrimination and repression. The U.S. Government urges the Afghan factions to cease all assistance to terrorists, including providing sanctuary, and to expel them from Afghanistan. Afghanistan's neighbors should not interfere in that country. The United States supports the territorial

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integrity of Afghanistan and of all its neighbors. The U.S. Government reminds the Afghan factions that holding of diplomats for any reason and at any time is unacceptable.

S/Res/1214

December 8

15(US)-0-0

Demands that the Taliban and other factions stop fighting, conclude a cease-fire, and resume negotiations with the aim of creating a fully representative government; encourages the Secretary General to continue his efforts to investigate reports of violations of international humanitarian law, in particular mass killings of prisoners of war and destruction of religious sites; supports the Secretary General's proposal to establish a civil affairs unit in the UN Special Mission to Afghanistan to promote respect for humanitarian standards and deter violations of human rights; encourages the initiatives of member states to facilitate the peace process in Afghanistan; reiterates the call on states to refrain from participating in military operations in Afghanistan, on the factions to demonstrate commitment to security of international and humanitarian personnel, on the Taliban to stop providing sanctuary and training for international terrorists, and on the Taliban and others to halt production and trafficking of illegal drugs; and, given the failure of the Taliban in particular to comply with the demands of previous resolutions, expresses readiness to consider imposition of measures to achieve implementation.

The U.S. Deputy Representative spoke in support of this resolution, describing it as a clear stand against terrorism and those who provide safe haven to terrorists. The United States joined in the demand that the Taliban inform the United Nations of the results of their investigation into the deaths of UN workers. The United States was pleased that this resolution supported human rights initiatives in Afghanistan, including an investigation into reports of mass killings and the stationing of human rights monitors throughout the country. Respect for human rights and international humanitarian law is at the foundation of a long-term solution to the conflict. The Taliban in particular must respect the rights of women and minorities. The U.S. Government is gratified that the resolution recognizes and encourages the work of the Group of Six plus two (Afghanistan's immediate neighbors plus the United States and Russia) in facilitating the peace process.

AFRICA WORKING GROUP

S/Res/1170

May 28

15(US)-0-0

Decides to establish an ad hoc working group, comprised of all members of the Council, for a period of six months, to review all recommendations in the Secretary General's report of April 13, 1998, on "The Causes of Conflict

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and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa”, to prepare a framework for the implementation of recommendations, and to submit specific proposals for concrete action for consideration by the Council by September 1998; expresses the Council’s intention to convene at the ministerial level on a biennial basis beginning in September 1998 to assess progress in promoting peace and security in Africa; stresses the importance of appropriate consultations and cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on the follow-up to the Secretary General’s report; and invites UN member states and regional organizations to provide assistance to the OAU mechanism for conflict prevention, management, and resolution to enhance its capacity in anticipation and prevention of conflicts.

S/Res/1196

September 16

15(US)-0-0

Reiterates the obligation of all member states to carry out decisions of the Council on arms embargoes; encourages member states to consider adoption of legislation or other legal measures to make the violation of arms embargoes established by the Council a criminal offense; asks Security Council committees established by resolutions imposing arms embargoes in Africa to include in their annual reports a section on implementing and strengthening arms embargoes; encourages the chairmen of such committees to establish channels of communication with regional and subregional organizations in order to improve the monitoring of arms embargoes through wider and regular exchange of information with relevant parties; expresses willingness to consider all appropriate measures to assist effective implementation of arms embargoes, including inquiries into arms trafficking routes, follow-up of violations, and deployment of border or point of entry monitors; and stresses that arms embargoes established by the Council should have clearly established objectives and provisions for regular review of the measures with a view to lifting them when the objectives are met.

S/Res/1197

September 18

15(US)-0-0

Urges the Secretary General, through the use of the UN Trust Fund for Improving Preparedness for Conflict Prevention and Peacekeeping in Africa, to assist in the establishment within the OAU of an early warning system, and to assist in strengthening and making operational the OAU conflict management center and its situation room; invites the Secretary General to assist the OAU and subregional organizations in Africa to establish logistics assessment teams; encourages establishment of partnerships between states and regional and subregional organizations involved in peacekeeping operations, in which one or more states or organizations contribute troops and others contribute equipment; encourages states to enhance African preparedness with joint training and simulation exercises and seminars with African peacekeepers; wel-

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comes the proposal by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to establish a council of elders to facilitate mediation efforts; endorses establishment of a UN Preventive Action Liaison Office in the OAU; and welcomes the agreement between the United Nations and the OAU to strengthen cooperation on measures to prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa, and in this regard invites the Secretary General, in collaboration with the OAU, to: (a) adopt measures for improved flow of information between the UN and the OAU, (b) develop common indicators for early warning and share early warning information, (c) arrange visits of working-level staff, and (d) arrange joint expert meetings on early warning and prevention.

S/Res/1208

November 19

15(US)-0-0

Calls upon African states to ensure implementation of the provisions of international law relating to the status and treatment of refugees and the provisions of the OAU convention, especially those relating to location of refugees at a reasonable distance from the frontier of their country of origin and separation of refugees from persons who do not qualify for international protection; recognizes that the international community needs to share the burden borne by African states to help ensure the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps, including in law enforcement, disarmament of armed elements, and curtailment of the flow of arms; urges establishment of programs to provide advice, training, and technical assistance to African states that host refugee populations; expresses support for inclusion in the UN Stand-by Arrangements of military and police units trained for humanitarian operations, to be drawn on to assist in providing security for refugee camps and in maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps and refugee settlements; and asks the Secretary General to consider establishing a new category in the UN trust fund for improving preparedness for conflict prevention and peacekeeping in Africa.

S/Res/1209

November 19

15(US)-0-0

Expresses grave concern about the destabilizing effect of illicit arms flows to and in Africa; encourages African states to enact legislation on domestic possession and use of arms, including restricting arms transfers that could provoke or prolong armed conflicts; encourages African states to participate in the UN Register of conventional arms and encourages member states to cooperate with African states to strengthen their capacity to combat illicit arms flows; encourages the Secretary General to explore means of identifying international arms dealers contravening national legislation or UN embargoes on arms transfers to and in Africa; encourages the Secretary General to promote cooperation in combating illicit arms flows to prevent exacerbation of armed conflicts and humanitarian crises; asks the Secretary General to work with African states to

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implement programs for voluntary weapons collection, disposal, and destruction in post-conflict situations; and calls for information sharing among organizations in Africa to combat illicit circulation of and trafficking in small arms.

ANGOLA

S/Res/1149

January 27

15(US)-0-0

Stresses the urgent need for the Government of Angola and in particular the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to complete the implementation of their obligations under the Lusaka Protocol and Security Council resolutions; decides to extend to April 30, 1998, the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA), including the military task force (up to 1,045 military personnel) as outlined in the Secretary General's report of January 12, 1998; and asks the Secretary General to submit a report by March 13 on the situation in Angola, especially in regard to implementation of the timetable approved by the Joint Commission, with recommendations on possible reconfiguration of the components of MONUA before April 30 and on a UN presence in Angola after April 30.

The U.S. Alternate Representative welcomed the agreement by the parties to a timetable for completion of the remaining tasks of the Lusaka Protocol and urged them to comply strictly with the timetable. The United States stands ready to reconsider the need for sanctions if UNITA moves rapidly to complete the remaining tasks in the peace process. The United States joined in voting for a three-month extension of MONUA in the belief that it would help promote a secure environment for completing the peace process. By requesting a mid-term progress report by the Secretary General, this resolution provides the needed flexibility for a review to consider whether and how the international community could be of further assistance in a post-MONUA context.

S/Res/1157

March 20

15(US)-0-0

Stresses the urgent need for the Government of National Unity and Reconciliation (GURN) and in particular UNITA to complete immediately and without conditions the implementation of all remaining obligations under the Peace Accords, the Lusaka Protocol, and relevant Security Council resolutions, and demands that UNITA stop its pattern of delays and linkages; calls on the GURN and in particular UNITA to complete their obligations in the areas of demobilization of all military elements of UNITA, normalization of state administration throughout the national territory, transformation of Radio Vorgan into a nonpartisan broadcasting facility, and disarmament of the civilian population; endorses the recommendation of the Secretary General to resume the gradual downsizing of the military component of MONUA before April 30,

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1998, with the understanding that the withdrawal of all formed military units (except one infantry company, the helicopter unit, and the signals and medical support units) will be completed as soon as conditions on the ground permit, but no later than July 1, 1998; decides to increase gradually and as needed the number of civilian police observers by up to 83 to assist the GURN and UNITA to resolve disputes during the normalization of state administration, identify and investigate allegations of abuse, and facilitate the training of the Angolan National Police; asks the Secretary General to report by April 17, 1998, on the status of implementation of the peace process, with final recommendations on the modalities of the UN presence in Angola after April 30, 1998, including the exit strategy and expected termination date of MONUA and UN follow-on activities, after termination of MONUA, to consolidate the peace process and assist in the social and economic recovery of Angola; condemns attacks by members of UNITA on MONUA personnel and on Angolan national authorities; reiterates the belief that a meeting between the President of the Republic of Angola and the leader of UNITA could accelerate the process of peace and national reconciliation; and urges the UNITA leadership to move to Luanda.

S/Res/1164

April 29

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MONUA until June 30, 1998; condemns the attacks by members of UNITA on MONUA personnel and others, and demands that UNITA immediately stop such attacks; takes note of steps taken by UNITA regarding some of its obligations under Resolution 1127 and reaffirms readiness to review the sanctions specified in that resolution or to consider imposition of additional measures; endorses the Secretary General's recommendation to deploy 83 additional civilian police observers; expresses the intention to decide by June 30, 1998, on the mandate, size, and organizational structure of MONUA or a follow-on UN presence after that date, based on progress in the peace process and a report by the Secretary General; and asks the Secretary General to report by June 17 on the status of the peace process, with recommendations on the mandate, size, and organizational structure of MONUA or a follow-on UN presence after June 30, 1998, and revised estimates of the cost of that presence.

The U.S. Alternate Representative said that most of the tasks set forth in the Lusaka Protocol had been accomplished, but the final steps toward peace still must be taken. The parties must complete the normalization of state administration throughout the country. They must also disarm the civilian population, cease all hostile propaganda, and turn their efforts toward reconciliation and reconstruction. The United States renews its commitment to reconsider the need for sanctions against UNITA, but is concerned about reports of involvement by armed UNITA units in attacks against UN and international personnel and against Angolan authorities. And the Angolan Govern-

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ment must ensure that the national police normalize state administration in a manner that promotes reconciliation, and must bring to justice those government authorities responsible for abuses. President dos Santos and UNITA leader Savimbi should meet as soon as possible. The U.S. Government supports this resolution, which contributes to the transformation of MONUA from a peacekeeping operation to the observer mission it was originally intended to be. However, the withdrawal of MONUA must not be precipitous. The nonmilitary functions of MONUA should be transferred gradually to other UN or international agencies. Angola will continue to need international assistance to strengthen its democratic institutions, reinforce the rule of law, and initiate economic reform leading to a full economic recovery.

S/Res/1173

June 12

15(US)-0-0

Condemns UNITA for its failure to implement fully its obligations contained in the Lusaka Protocol, in Security Council resolutions, and in the plan submitted by the Secretary General's Special Representative; demands that UNITA fully cooperate without conditions in the immediate extension of state administration throughout the national territory and stop any attempts to reverse this process; reiterates its demand that UNITA complete its demilitarization and stop any attempts to restore its military capabilities; demands that UNITA stop attacks on the personnel of MONUA, international personnel, the authorities of the GURN, and the civilian population; urges the GURN to continue to refrain from any action that might undermine the process of normalization of state administration, and encourages the GURN to make use of UNITA personnel in areas to which state administration is extended; stresses the importance of strengthening the rule of law; asks the Secretary General to redeploy MONUA personnel to facilitate the extension of state administration throughout the national territory, and calls upon UNITA to cooperate fully in this regard. ACTING UNDER CHAPTER VII of the UN Charter: decides that all states, except Angola, in which there are funds and financial resources of UNITA as an organization or of senior officials of UNITA or adult members of their immediate families, shall require all persons and entities within their own territories holding such funds and financial resources to freeze them and ensure that they are not made available to or for the benefit of UNITA or of senior officials of UNITA or adult members of their immediate families; decides also that all states shall take the necessary measures (a) to prevent all official contacts with the UNITA leadership in areas of Angola to which state administration has not been extended, except for those by representatives of the GURN, the United Nations, and the observer states to the Lusaka Protocol, (b) to prohibit the import from Angola of all diamonds that are not controlled through the Certificate of Origin regime of the GURN, (c) to prohibit the sale or supply, to persons or entities in areas of Angola to which state administration has not been extended, of equipment used in mining or mining services, and (d) to

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prohibit the sale or supply, to persons or entities in areas of Angola to which state administration has not been extended, of motorized vehicles or watercraft or spare parts for such vehicles, or ground or waterborne transportation services; decides that the committee created pursuant to Resolution 864 may authorize exemptions to the above measures for verified medical and humanitarian purposes; decides that the above measures shall come into force on June 25, 1998, unless the Security Council decides, on the basis of a report by the Secretary General, that UNITA has fully complied by June 23 with all its obligations under this resolution; expresses readiness to review these measures and those in Resolution 1127 and terminate them if the Secretary General reports that UNITA has fully complied with its obligations; and expresses readiness to consider imposition of additional measures if UNITA does not fully comply with its obligations.

The U.S. Alternate Representative expressed dismay that the Council again had to consider measures to compel UNITA to abide by its commitments. UNITA must abide by its commitments and begin the long-awaited era of national reconciliation. The United States voted in favor of this resolution to push UNITA to change its behavior. The resolution does not impose sanctions immediately, but rather gives UNITA one last chance to fulfill its obligations and avoid additional sanctions. UNITA should make use of this opportunity. If UNITA does not act now, the sanctions will come into effect on June 25. Decisive action now will also enable the Council to remove the sanctions imposed in October 1997. The United States urges the Government of Angola to exercise patience and restraint. Reports that government police and security forces have committed acts of violence against UNITA supporters damage confidence in the peace process. The steps taken recently by the Angolan Government to curb these offenses are welcome. The Angolan Government must win the confidence of UNITA followers through a campaign of reconciliation, including by making full use of trained UNITA personnel to provide services in areas where government administration is extended, especially in areas of health and education. This resolution urges redeployment of MONUA personnel to areas where state administration has yet to be extended. This is a clear invitation to the UNITA leadership to join in the building of a democratic Angola. UNITA must understand that it will face serious consequences if it fails to act. The time has come for an end to the stalling, and an end to the fighting.

S/Res/1176

June 24

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that, notwithstanding paragraph 14 of Resolution 1173 (specifying that additional sanctions against UNITA would begin on June 25), the measures specified in paragraphs 11 and 12 of that resolution (freezing of UNITA's financial assets outside Angola, limiting of official contacts with UNITA, and prohibiting diamond

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exports by UNITA and outside support of its mining activities) shall come into force without further notice on July 1, 1998, unless the Council decides, on the basis of a report by the Secretary General, that UNITA has fully complied with all its obligations under paragraph 2 of Resolution 1173 (extension of state administration throughout Angola).

S/Res/1180

June 29

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MONUA until August 15, 1998; decides also to resume the withdrawal of the military component of MONUA as soon as conditions permit; asks the Secretary General to reconsider deployment of the additional civilian police observers authorized in Resolution 1164, taking into account conditions on the ground and progress in the peace process; reiterates its demand that UNITA immediately stop any attacks by its personnel on the personnel of MONUA, international personnel, GURN authorities, and the civilian population; demands that the GURN and in particular UNITA cooperate fully with MONUA and reiterates its call on the GURN to notify MONUA in a timely manner of its troop movements; and calls upon the GURN and in particular UNITA to refrain from the laying of new mines.

S/Res/1190

August 13

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the decision by the Secretary General to dispatch a special envoy to assess the situation in Angola and advise on a possible course of action, and asks the Secretary General to submit a report by August 31, 1998, with recommendations on the future UN role in Angola; decides to extend the mandate of MONUA until September 15, 1998; calls on the GURN and in particular UNITA to refrain from steps which could further exacerbate the present situation; demands that UNITA comply with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol and Security Council resolutions, in particular the complete demilitarization of its forces and full cooperation in extension of state administration throughout the national territory; demands that UNITA cease its reoccupation of localities where state administration was established and stop attacks by its members on civilians, GURN authorities, including police, and UN and other international personnel; calls on the GURN and UNITA to cease hostile propaganda, refrain from laying new mines, stop forced conscriptions, and renew efforts toward national reconciliation; calls on the GURN to ensure that the Angolan National Police respect the legal activities of UNITA as a political party; demands that the GURN and in particular UNITA cooperate fully with MONUA in providing full access for its verification activities and guarantee the safety and freedom of movement of all UN and international personnel; expresses the belief that a meeting in Angola between the President of the Republic of Angola and the leader of UNITA could provide momentum to the

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peace process; and welcomes the appointment of a new Special Representative to Angola.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said the peace process in Angola was at a critical stage, and the deteriorating political and security situation in Angola called for creative and constructive measures. The United States welcomed the Secretary General's decision to send a special envoy to Angola, and was encouraged by Special Envoy Brahimi's success in getting the parties to resume their dialogue. The parties should cooperate fully with the Secretary General's new special representative, Mr. Diallo, to build on this momentum. The United States will vote in favor of extending the mandate of MONUA, and looks forward to an in-depth review of the future UN presence in Angola when the Secretary General presents his recommendations to the Council at the end of September. The U.S. Government notes that the responsibility for peace rests with the Angolans, and urges the Government of Angola and UNITA to respect the obligations they undertook in the Lusaka Protocol. UNITA must demilitarize completely and cooperate in the extension of state administration throughout the national territory. The Government of Angola must respect UNITA's legitimate role as a political party. Violence, propaganda, forced conscription, and the laying of new mines must stop. MONUA must be permitted full and immediate access to the sites of recent massacres so it can undertake its mandated verification activities. UN and international personnel must have guaranteed safety and freedom of movement.

S/Res/1195

September 15

15(US)-0-0

Emphasizes that the primary cause of the crisis in Angola and the current impasse in the peace process is the failure by the UNITA leadership to comply with its obligations under the Peace Accords, the Lusaka Protocol, and relevant Security Council resolutions, and demands that UNITA comply immediately, in particular the complete demilitarization of its forces and full cooperation in extension of state administration; demands that UNITA withdraw immediately from territories it has occupied through military action; demands that UNITA transform itself into a genuine political party through the dismantling of its military structure, and urges Angolan authorities to reconsider their decision to suspend the participation of members of UNITA in the GURN; and decides to extend the mandate of MONUA to October 15, 1998, to assess the situation, and to take action on recommendations to be submitted by the Secretary General by October 8, 1998.

In a press release, the U.S. Government expressed profound concern about the impasse in the peace process, while voting to extend the mandate of UNITA in the hope that the peace process could be saved. The United States urges the Government of Angola and UNITA to reject military action, to pursue dialogue, and to cooperate with the Secretary General's new special representative. The U.S. Government recognizes that UNITA's failure to honor its

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commitments under the Lusaka Protocol lies at the heart of the crisis, and demands that UNITA fulfill its obligations. The United States is deeply concerned about the decision by Angolan authorities to suspend UNITA members from the Government and the National Assembly. This decision has been counterproductive and should be reversed. The international community has made an enormous investment in helping the people of Angola turn away from war and toward peace. The Government of Angola and UNITA bear the responsibility for getting the peace process back on track.

S/Res/1202

October 15

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MONUA until December 3, 1998; calls on the Government of Angola and UNITA to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary General and facilitate his contacts with all those key to the peace process; encourages the Special Representative to coordinate efforts with regional and subregional organizations; stresses the importance of strengthening the rule of law and respect for human rights; calls on member states to implement the measures (sanctions) imposed on UNITA contained in Resolutions 864, 1127, and 1173, and expresses readiness to consider reinforcing steps; requests an investigation of reports that the leader of UNITA traveled outside Angola in violation of Resolution 1127 and that UNITA forces received military training, assistance, and arms from outside Angola in violation of Resolution 864; asks the Secretary General to submit a report by November 23, 1998, on the future UN role in Angola, with recommendations regarding ways of improving implementation of sanctions against UNITA; and calls upon the Government of Angola, with MONUA's assistance and UNITA's cooperation, to investigate the cause of the Russian civilian plane crash in the Malange region of Angola.

S/Res/1213

December 3

15(US)-0-0

Emphasizes that the primary cause of the crisis in Angola and the current impasse in the peace process is the failure by the leadership of UNITA to comply with its obligations, and demands that UNITA comply immediately, in particular with its obligation of complete demilitarization of its forces and full cooperation in the extension of state administration; demands also that UNITA withdraw from territories it has reoccupied through military or other action; calls on the UNITA leadership to cooperate in the withdrawal of MONUA personnel from Andulo and Bailundo; stresses that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Angola; emphasizes the importance of the Secretary General's Special Representative's maintaining contact with all elements of UNITA in Luanda to revive the stalled peace process and encourage the transformation of UNITA into a genuine political party; urges all member states to support the peace process through full and immediate implementation of the

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 1998

sanctions against UNITA contained in previous resolutions; decides to extend the mandate of MONUA to February 26, 1999; expresses growing concern for the security and freedom of movement of MONUA personnel, and calls on the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA to ensure their safety; asks the Secretary General to report by January 15, 1999, on the status of the peace process, the future UN role in Angola, and the force structure of MONUA in light of its ability to carry out its mandated tasks; and reiterates its request for recommendations from the Secretary General regarding ways for member states to improve implementation of sanctions against UNITA.

S/Res/1219

December 31

15(US)-0-0

Expresses deep concern regarding the fate of the passengers and crew of United Nations flight 806, and deplores the incomprehensible lack of cooperation in clarifying the circumstances of this tragedy and in permitting the prompt dispatch of a UN search and rescue mission; demands that the leader of UNITA, Mr. Jonas Savimbi, immediately respond to UN appeals and guarantee the security and access necessary for, and assist in, the search and rescue of possible survivors in territory controlled by UNITA, and calls on the Government of Angola to cooperate in fulfillment of its expressed commitment to do so; expresses serious concern about the increase in incidents involving the disappearance of aircraft over territory controlled by UNITA; calls for an international investigation of these incidents and expresses the intention to assess compliance with this resolution by January 11, 1999; and reaffirms the need for compliance with measures (sanctions) against UNITA contained in earlier resolutions.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

S/Res/1168

May 21

15(US)-0-0

Decides to authorize an increase in the strength of the International Police Task Force (IPTF) by 30 posts, to a total authorized strength of 2,057; supports the improvements in management of the IPTF undertaken by the Secretary General and others, and stresses the importance of continued reforms, in particular with regard to personnel management issues; encourages UN member states to provide, on a voluntarily funded basis, training and equipment for local police forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and agrees to consider expeditiously court monitoring programs, led by the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), as part of a program of legal reform, and asks the Secretary General to submit recommendations on the possibility of utilizing locally hired personnel and voluntary funding.

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The United States supported this increase in the number of monitors. Believing, however, that a strong division should be maintained between classic peacekeeping and nation-building activities, the U.S. Government opposes the use of funds from the peacekeeping assessment to pay for court monitoring. Deferral of the court monitoring issue for further consideration permitted the United States to support this resolution.

S/Res/1174

June 15

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: authorizes member states to continue for a further 12 months the multinational stabilization force (SFOR) established in accordance with Resolution 1088 in December 1996; authorizes SFOR to take all necessary measures to effect implementation of and ensure compliance with the peace agreement, and to defend itself from attack; authorizes SFOR to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with procedures governing control of the airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina; and decides to extend the mandate of UNMIBH, which includes the IPTF, until June 21, 1999.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said that U.S. support for this resolution reaffirms its commitment to consolidating peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to the international community's efforts to help the people there build a secure and democratic society. SFOR and UNMIBH have been critical during the past two years to implementation of the long-term process agreed to by the parties in Dayton, Ohio. War is now a receding memory, but the peace remains fragile. SFOR and the IPTF provide the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina the security and confidence they need to move forward to consolidate the peace. Much work remains and will take time. Meeting the NATO benchmarks for measuring progress will permit progressive reductions in the size and profile of the force. The primary responsibility for implementation of the peace agreement rests with the parties, themselves. They must redouble their efforts to implement the agreement and abandon patterns of procrastination, obstructionism, and minimal compliance. Full cooperation with the international tribunal, the return of refugees, and strengthening of joint institutions are key. Despite problems, there are hopeful signs. Moderate leadership was elected in the Republika Srpska. The political and economic influence of indicted war criminals in the Republika Srpska has been significantly reduced. The state-run media have been restructured. The local police are now cooperating with IPTF restructuring and reform programs. Police restructuring and training in Bosnia and Herzegovina are facilitating freedom of movement across the inter-entity boundary line. Many refugees and displaced persons have returned home. Municipal elections were successfully held, and democratically elected local officials have been installed. The nationwide elections scheduled for September 1998 provide an opportunity for the people to vote for a democratic future and reject the politics of the past.

S/Res/1184

July 16

15(US)-0-0

Approves establishment by UNMIBH of a program to monitor and assess the court system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as part of an overall program of legal reform as outlined by the Office of the High Representative.

In a press statement, the U.S. Representative said the U.S. Government strongly supports judicial reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and has chosen not to block establishment of this program for court monitoring because of the importance of judicial reform to the successful implementation of the Dayton Accords. The United States has reservations, however, about the role of UNMIBH in this effort. Judicial reform, including court monitoring, is a development activity, not a peacekeeping activity, so it should not be incorporated into peacekeeping operations or funded through peacekeeping assessments. The United States was willing to make an exception in this case, however, because of the unique nature of the U.S. and international commitment to peacekeeping in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including provisions in the Dayton Accords. The United States also recognized that there are resource constraints on developmental and other organizations that might normally take the lead in court monitoring. The U.S. Government welcomed the Secretary General's stated intention to include local experts among the court monitors and his assurances that UNMIBH's role will be limited in duration and structured to permit a handover of responsibilities to other organizations as soon as possible.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

S/Res/1152

February 5

15(US)-0-0

Approves the continued conduct of the operation by member states participating in the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB) in a neutral and impartial way; ACTING UNDER CHAPTER VII of the UN Charter: authorizes the states participating in MISAB, and those states providing logistical support, to ensure the security and freedom of movement of their personnel until March 16; recalls that the expenses and logistical support for MISAB will be borne on a voluntary basis; welcomes the intention of the Secretary General to appoint a special representative to the Central African Republic (CAR); asks the states participating in MISAB to report to the Security Council through the Secretary General before March 16; asks the Secretary General to report by February 23 on the situation in the CAR, with recommendations regarding establishment of a UN peacekeeping operation, including the structure, specific goals, and financial implications of such an operation, and with information on implementation of the Bangui Agreements and on the commitments made by the CAR President; and

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expresses the intention to decide by March 16 on establishment of a UN peace-keeping operation in the country.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said the United States commends the contributions by the participants in MISAB to the consolidation of peace. They have reestablished security in Bangui, conducted an effective disarmament program, and helped to create the conditions necessary for implementation of the Bangui Agreements. For this reason, the United States fully supported an extension of the Chapter VII authorization of MISAB until March 16. The U.S. Government noted that it would be prepared to decide on a possible UN peace-keeping operation by March 16, and would take into consideration whether the process of institutional, political, military, and economic reforms could be assisted by the security that a peacekeeping operation could provide. The United States would study the Secretary General's recommendations regarding the size, mandate, cost, and exit strategy of the proposed peacekeeping operation, and would give equal consideration to the commitment of the parties to implementation of the Bangui Agreements. The United States supported the Secretary General's intention to appoint a special representative, who could help develop a coordinated transition program to resolve the crisis in the country and build a more permanent peace.

S/Res/1155

March 16

15(US)-0-0

Calls upon the parties in the CAR to complete the implementation of the provisions of the Bangui Agreements and to implement the conclusions of the National Reconciliation Conference. ACTING UNDER CHAPTER VII of the UN Charter: authorizes the member states participating in MISAB and those states providing logistical support to ensure the security and freedom of movement of their personnel, and decides that this authorization will be extended to March 27, 1998. Affirms that it will take a decision by March 27 on establishment of a UN peacekeeping operation in the CAR on the basis of the report of the Secretary General of February 23.

S/Res/1159

March 27

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: authorizes the MISAB participants and those states providing logistical support to ensure security and freedom of movement of their personnel, such authorization to end on April 15, and recalls that MISAB expenses will be borne on a voluntary basis. Decides to establish a UN Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) with effect from April 15, 1998, and that its military component will not exceed 1,350 personnel; decides that MINURCA will have a mandate to: (a) assist in maintaining security and stability, including freedom of movement, in Bangui, (b) assist the national security forces in maintaining law and order and in protecting key installations in Bangui, (c) supervise, control stor-

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age, and monitor final disposition of weapons retrieved in the disarmament exercise, (d) ensure security and freedom of movement of UN personnel and safety and security of UN property, (e) assist in a short-term police trainers program and in other capacity-building efforts of the national police, and provide advice on restructuring of the national police and special police forces, and (f) provide advice and technical support to the national electoral bodies regarding the electoral code and plans for the conduct of legislative elections scheduled for August/September 1998; decides that MINURCA is established for an initial period of three months, until July 15, 1998; affirms that MINURCA may be required to take action to ensure security and freedom of movement of its personnel in the discharge of its mandate; and welcomes the appointment by the Secretary General, within MINURCA, of his Special Representative in the CAR to assist in promotion of reforms necessary to achieve national reconciliation, to head MINURCA, to have overall authority over all UN activities in the country, to provide good offices and mediation between the government and political parties, to provide advice and facilitate technical assistance in good governance and the rule of law, to cooperate with other international partners in support of activities to establish peace as well as reconstruction and development, and to encourage UN agencies and programs to provide assistance to the CAR.

The U.S. Representative expressed support for this limited but essential peacekeeping mission. The Council's action would help consolidate the work of MISAB, which restored order to Bangui and initiated an efficient disarmament program. MINURCA's role is to provide security long enough for the CAR Government to undertake the reforms it has promised and to provide its own security. MINURCA is a temporary bridge to give the Government time to reestablish a secure state under good governance. If the Government does not make concrete progress toward necessary economic, political, and security reforms during the initial three-month mandate, the U.S. Government will find it difficult to renew MINURCA for another period. Elections are another important part of the democratic reform process in the CAR. Parliament's passage of the electoral code was welcome news. The United States hoped firm dates for legislative elections would be announced soon. The U.S. Government supports the formation of a "friends" group to help coordinate international economic assistance and to advise the country, because no one nation can do alone what the international community can accomplish by working together and pooling resources. The United States also supported this African solution to an African problem. UN involvement in this peacekeeping mission supports and extends a regional initiative to help a neighbor.

S/Res/1182

July 14

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURCA to October 25, 1998; calls upon the CAR Government to adopt plans for effective restructuring of the

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armed forces and for organizing legislative elections; encourages MINURCA to consult with the UN Development Program about providing advice and assistance to electoral bodies; urges member states to provide assistance for organizing free and fair elections; and urges member states and the international financial institutions to support the efforts of the CAR authorities in the economic and social development of the country.

In a press statement, the U.S. Government noted that its support for extension of MINURCA was based on progress made by the CAR in implementing reforms. The United States was pleased that MINURCA could continue to play an effective role without requiring additional troops, personnel, or resources beyond existing budget levels. The United States congratulated MINURCA for its success in guaranteeing an atmosphere of calm in Bangui that enabled the CAR Government, with the assistance of the international community, to implement reforms. These reforms can build the foundation for stability, enhance the functioning of government institutions, and bring prosperity to the people. CAR authorities must continue to work with the international financial institutions to address remaining problems and promote economic development. The CAR has also made progress in organizing legislative elections, but more remains to be done, especially regarding security reforms. The United States urges the CAR to work with organizations and countries that offer help for its restructuring of the security forces. Appropriate military restructuring and retraining can prevent a return to the conflicts of 1996 and are critical to the country's long-term security. Prompt retraining efforts can also help the security forces guarantee security during the upcoming elections.

S/Res/1201

October 15

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the announcement by the CAR and the Electoral Commission (CEMI) to hold legislative elections on November 22 and December 13, 1998; decides the mandate of MINURCA shall include support for the elections, including secure transport of electoral materials, equipment, and UN electoral observers; approves the Secretary General's recommendation regarding provision of security, recognizing the need for stability and security in Bangui; welcomes establishment of a joint committee of the CAR Government and MINURCA to restructure the Central African Armed Forces (FACA); welcomes the deployment of a maximum of 150 FACA troops (under UN rules of engagement) to selected sites; calls upon the CAR authorities to provide the necessary assistance and security to the legislative elections; urges all parties in the CAR to participate in the legislative elections; urges member states to provide technical, financial, and logistical assistance; decides to extend the mandate of MINURCA to February 28, 1999; asks the Secretary General to submit a progress report by December 20, 1998; and expresses the intention to terminate MINURCA no later than February 28, 1999, with drawdown beginning no later than January 15, 1999.

CROATIA

S/Res/1147 January 13 15(US)-0-0

Authorizes the UN military observers (UNMOP) to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with Resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995), until July 15, 1998; calls upon the parties to make further progress in adopting practical options to reduce tension and improve safety and security in the area; urges the parties to abide by their mutual commitments and to implement fully their Agreement on Normalization of Relations; urges the parties to take concrete steps toward a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka; and asks the Secretary General to report to the Council by July 5, 1998, on progress made toward a settlement.

S/Res/1183 July 15 15(US)-0-0

Authorizes UNMOP to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula until January 15, 1999; calls upon the parties to take further steps to reduce tension and improve safety and security in the area, to cease all violations of the demilitarization regime in the UN designated zones, to ensure the safety of UN military observers, and to complete the demining of the area; urges the parties to implement fully their Agreement on Normalization of Relations, and in particular their commitment to reach a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka; and asks the Secretary General to report to the Council by October 15, 1998, on the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula and progress made toward a peaceful resolution of differences.

CYPRUS

S/Res/1178 June 29 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to December 31, 1998; reminds both sides of their obligation to prevent violence against personnel of UNFICYP and to ensure its freedom of movement; calls upon the military authorities on both sides not to exacerbate tensions; underlines the importance of early agreement on measures to reduce tension along the cease-fire lines; reiterates great concern at the continuing excessive and increasing levels of military forces and armaments and the rate at which they are being expanded, upgraded, and modernized, including by the introduction of sophisticated weaponry, and the lack of progress toward reduction in the number of foreign troops; calls upon all concerned to reduce both defense spending and the number of foreign troops to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step toward withdrawal of all non-Cypriot forces; stresses the importance of eventual demilitarization of Cyprus; calls on

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the leaders of the two communities to resume discussions on security issues; and reiterates support for the efforts of the United Nations and others to promote the holding of bi-communal events so as to build cooperation and trust between the two communities.

S/Res/1179

June 29

15(US)-0-0

Reaffirms that the status quo is unacceptable and that negotiations on a final political solution in Cyprus have been at an impasse for too long; reaffirms that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities, in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession; stresses full support for the Secretary General's mission of good offices and for the efforts of his special advisor on Cyprus to resume a sustained process of direct negotiations; calls again on the leaders of the two communities, in particular the Turkish Cypriot side, to commit themselves to this process of negotiations and to resume the direct dialogue; and calls on the parties to create a climate for reconciliation and genuine mutual confidence, and to avoid any actions that might increase tension, including through further expansion of military forces and armaments.

S/Res/1217

December 22

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNFICYP to June 30, 1999; reminds both sides of their obligation to prevent violence against UNFICYP personnel and to ensure their freedom of movement; calls on both sides not to exacerbate tensions; reiterates grave concern about the continuing excessive levels of military forces and armaments; calls for a commitment to reduction in defense spending and in the number of foreign troops; stresses full support for the Secretary General's mission of good offices; calls again on the leaders of the two communities to commit themselves to negotiations; welcomes the efforts by UNFICYP to implement its humanitarian mandate; reiterates support for efforts to hold bi-communal events so as to build trust between the two communities; and welcomes the establishment of a new civil affairs branch in UNFICYP.

S/Res/1218

December 22

15(US)-0-0

Endorses the initiative of the Secretary General, announced September 30 in the framework of his mission of good offices, with the goal of reducing tensions and promoting progress toward a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus; expresses appreciation for the spirit of cooperation the two sides have demon-

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strated in working with the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General; and asks the Secretary General to work with the two sides on: (a) an undertaking to refrain from the threat or use of force, (b) a staged process to limit and reduce the level of troops and armaments, (c) implementation of the UNFICYP package of measures to reduce tensions, (d) further progress on reduction of tensions, (e) efforts to achieve progress on a comprehensive settlement, and (f) other measures that will build trust and cooperation between the two sides.

ETHIOPIA/ERITREA

S/Res/1177

June 26

15(US)-0-0

Condemns the use of force and demands that both parties immediately cease hostilities and refrain from further use of force; urges the parties to exhaust all means to achieve a peaceful settlement of the (border) dispute; calls upon the parties to take steps to build confidence between them and to cooperate fully with the Organization of African Unity (OAU); asks the Secretary General to make available his good offices in support of a peaceful resolution of the conflict; and asks the Secretary General to provide technical support to the parties to assist in the eventual delimitation and demarcation of the common border between Ethiopia and Eritrea and, for this purpose, establishes a trust fund and urges all member states to contribute to it.

GEORGIA

S/Res/1150

January 30

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) to July 31, 1998, subject to a review by the Council in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or presence of the peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS peacekeeping force); emphasizes that the primary responsibility for reinvigorating the peace process rests upon the parties themselves; condemns the intensified activities by armed groups, including the continued laying of mines; asks the Secretary General to report in three months on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, including on the operations of UNOMIG, and to provide recommendations on the nature of the UN presence; and expresses the intention to conduct a thorough review of the UNOMIG operation at the end of its current mandate.

S/Res/1187

July 30

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIG to January 31, 1999, subject to a review in the event of any changes in the mandate or presence of the CIS peacekeeping force; calls on the parties to observe the cease-fire signed on May 25, 1998, and to resolve disputed issues by peaceful means only; calls on both sides to permit the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons, and demands in particular that the Abkhaz side allow the return of all persons displaced since the resumption of hostilities in May 1998; condemns the deliberate destruction of houses by Abkhaz forces, with the apparent motive of expelling people from their home areas; reiterates that the primary responsibility for achieving peace rests upon the parties themselves and reminds them that the continued commitment of the international community to assist them depends on their progress in this regard; calls on the parties to display the political will to achieve substantial results, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia; welcomes the meeting of the parties in Geneva July 23-25, 1998, and calls on them to continue their active engagement in this process initiated by the Secretary General aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement; reminds the parties of their commitments to ensure the safety of international personnel; condemns the acts of violence against the personnel of UNOMIG, the renewed laying of mines in the Gali region, and the attacks by armed groups against the CIS peacekeeping force; and calls on the Abkhaz side to cease its mass media campaign and acts of harassment against UNOMIG.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said the peace process in Georgia was in a critical period. While the cease-fire agreed upon in May continued to hold, the situation remained tense and attacks against peacekeepers continued. UNOMIG continues to contribute to implementation of the cease-fire agreement and to play a constructive role in the overall peace process. That is why the United States favors extension of the UNOMIG mandate. But the parties have not shown the political will to renounce violence and to take steps toward a comprehensive political settlement. The parties must engage in substantive talks on the real issues: the return of refugees and internally displaced persons, and the political status of Abkhazia. The United States condemns the attacks on CIS peacekeepers and is concerned about the safety of UNOMIG personnel. The parties must protect the peacekeepers. Both sides must rein in terrorist activity. And they must cease violence and harassment against refugees and displaced persons. It is essential that further arrangements be made to protect UNOMIG and that the Secretary General's recommendation for a self-protection unit be adopted.